The seventh, of taking food. It would appear that a light meal, such as breakfast, alters very little the temperature, whilst a heavy meal, such as dinner with wine, tends to lower it.

The conclusion drawn by the author from his observations, considered in their greatest generality, is, that the temperature of man is constantly fluctuating within a certain limit; regularly during the twenty-four hours; and irregularly according to the operation of certain disturbing circumstances.

Should multiplied observations give similar results, he infers that they will admit of many applications, both as regards the regulation of clothing, the warming of apartments, and possibly the prevention and cure of diseases,—conducive alike to increase of comforts and health.

Tables are appended, containing a series of observations extending through eight months, in which not only the temperature of the body is noticed, but also the frequency of the pulse and of respiration, and the temperature of the air.

"On Ozone." By C. F. Schœnbein, Professor of Chemistry at Basle, in a letter to Michael Faraday, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S. Communicated by Michael Faraday, Esq.

The author finds that the peculiar substance he has denominated *ozone*, and which, reverting to the opinion he originally entertained, he now believes to be a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, is obtained readily and in great abundance by placing phosphorus in immediate contact with water and atmospheric air at a temperature of about 30° Cent., but that none is produced when water is absent. Heat was found to effect the decomposition of ozone. He infers, both from his own experiments and those of M. Marignac, that the presence of nitrogen, instead of being essential to the formation of ozone, as he formerly believed, does not in reality contribute in any way to the production of that substance.

"On the Theory of Vision," in a letter to S. Hunter Christie, Esq., Sec. R.S. By William Ford Stevenson, Esq., F.R.S.

The author adduces two experiments, of placing before the eye an object, the ends of which are marked, in a vertical position, as "clearly demonstrating that objects are not presented to the mind as they are found upon the retina, but in the actual position in which they are placed before the spectator."

"On the Compounds of Tin and Iodine." By Thomas H. Henry, Esq. Communicated by Richard Phillips, Esq., F.R.S.

Different properties have been assigned by different authors (as Sir Humphry Davy, Gay-Lussac, Boullay and Rammelsberg) to a combination of tin with iodine. With a view to explain these discordances, the author instituted the series of experiments detailed in this paper, and which have led him to the conclusion that the substance obtained by heating tin with twice its weight of iodine is a mixture of two salts, differing from each other in their composition.

One of these is soluble in water to a slight extent without suffering decomposition, while the other is immediately decomposed on coming into contact with water; the former being the real proto-iodide described by Boullay, and the latter being a biniodide, a salt of which no particular description had hitherto been given, but which was probably the compound noticed by Sir Humphry Davy as being of a brilliant orange colour. The author found that this biniodide sublimes at a temperature of 356° F., while the proto-iodide, if protected from the contact of air, may be heated to redness without subliming. The author did not succeed in obtaining a combination of tin and iodine corresponding to the sesquioxide, although Boullay supposes that such was the composition of some yellow crystals which were formed by the mixture of solutions of proto-chloride of tin and of iodide of potassium. A more detailed account of the properties of the iodides of tin is reserved for a future communication.

Supplement to a Paper "On the Nervous Ganglia of the Uterus." By Robert Lee, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

The author is confirmed in his views regarding the arrangement of the nervous filaments distributed to the uterus, as described in his papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1841 and 1842, by his recent dissection of a gravid uterus at the full period, and which he considers as demonstrative of the accuracy of all the statements which are contained in those communications.